

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



1904-5 *Crete peach*



Crete Nurseries

62.51

CRETE, NEBRASKA

Thirty-Second
Annual
Catalogue



Established
1872

PRICE LIST OF EXTRA SELECT GRADES Of Fruit Trees, Small Fruits and Ornamentals

A THIRD OF A CENTURY

Almost a third of a century ago, in 1872, I came to Nebraska and started a modest nursery business on a farm three and one-half miles from Crete. The idea of raising something out of the ground which should benefit mankind had always appealed to me more strongly than law, medicine, or any other profession.

Here were broad virgin prairies, rich in fertile soil but almost treeless. The urgent need for both fruit and shade trees was apparent. I determined to cast in my lot with Nebraska, and devote my life to the development of her horticultural interests.

A STARTER

With such intense interest did I enter upon a study of the particular methods necessary for success in Nebraska that the second season of my nursery experience saw me commissioned by the Burlington & Missouri railroad to raise, plant, and cultivate 750,000 forest trees along the north side of cuts to serve as snow breaks.

THE BUSINESS GREW

The publicity attendant upon the success of this, my first contract, caused the business to increase so rapidly that we moved to Crete, establishing the office, packing shed,

FREQUENT SHALLOW CULTIVATION RETAINS MOISTURE

root cellar, delivery grounds, and small fruit plantations within reach of quick express and freight service. A tract of 240 acres near town was rented for a long term of years to provide space for raising trees. Eighty acres of orchard and small fruits were planted on the old farm.

THIRTEEN MILLIONS OF TREES

During the operation of the timber claim law the Nursery raised and sold thirteen and one-half millions of forest trees in one season: a number sufficient to plant fifty rows of shade trees, eight feet apart in the row, across the state of Nebraska. We also did an extensive business in planting and cultivating timber claims, setting out seven millions of trees on four-year contracts, and having at one time 2,500 acres of trees under our care. The result was a largely increased store of valuable information concerning soil and climatic conditions in all parts of the state.

OLDEST NURSERY BUSINESS IN NEBRASKA

Years went by and the other firms which had been in business when we began, discontinued or moved away. We saw the indifferent seasons more than offset by an abundance of good ones, and with increasing faith in the land we "Stood up for Nebraska."

FRUIT BELT MOVES WESTWARD

In the early days Illinois was a prairie land like Nebraska. Prophecies were made that fruit would never succeed there. Now, its abundant fruit harvests, speak for themselves.

Iowa was considered an impossible fruit state. The fruit belt moved westward and Iowa apples became famous.

One never lacks discouraging advice in a new enterprise. We were assured that eastern Nebraska would never raise fruit and that the eighty acres of orchard was foredoomed to failure. But the fruit belt moved steadily westward and in due time the orchard produced



BLOCK OF BLACK LOCUST AND CATALPA SEEDLINGS IN CRETE NURSERIES.

WONDERFUL RESULTS.

Seven hundred bushels of cherries was the golden harvest of one season. The apple trees produced thirteen thousand bushels in a single crop. The returns of that year's harvest were something like \$7,000.

CHEER UP, NEBRASKANS.

The fruit belt is still moving westward. Fine, healthy orchards in western Nebraska are producing fruit that is a revelation. The orchard of David Hunter, at Sutherland, 317 miles west of Omaha, planted with Crete Nursery trees, would cause any eastern orchard to look to its laurels.

Ed Scriven's orchard in Scotts Bluff county, twenty miles from the Wyoming line, supplied by Crete Nurseries, has fruited abundantly, especially in the unfavorable season of 1903. Of 2,400 trees planted in one orchard in Custer county for which we selected the varieties, but twenty-seven trees were lost. These are but three of the thousands of bearing orchards we have supplied in all parts of the west.

THE THREE ESSENTIALS

Not from theory, but from actual fruiting of our trees in all parts of Nebraska, some of them under the most adverse conditions, we have come to believe that any man can raise fruit if he begins with—

1st—**Extra Select Stock,**

2d—**Suitable Varieties,**

and follows with—

3d—**Good Care.**

Taking these points in reverse order,

DON'T ORDER FROM US

unless you intend to give your trees good care. *Neglect kills more trees* than any other cause. The results disappoint you, and do not increase our trade. Frankly, we do not seek the trade of the careless planter.

A STARVING HORSE

is a no more pitiful sight than a tree dying for lack of care. Every tree, bush, and shrub in this catalogue is the result of thoughtful study and careful culture.

We succeed in our orchards where others fail.

WHY?

Because we insist on greater care. We shall be glad to help you to succeed. An inquiry will bring you all the information at our command on any question you may care to ask.

SUITABLE VARIETIES

I wish we knew how to emphasize this point so it would ring in the ears of every intending planter. Some varieties *will* succeed in Nebraska. Others *will not*. And of the two lists, the latter is by far the longer.

During the past seven years we have planted many thousands of trees and small fruits in Contract Commercial orchards extending from the Missouri river on the east to Colorado on the west. Persons in the vicinity of these orchards will bear out the statement that they are succeeding beyond all expectations where other planters have failed. The secret lies largely in the selection of proper varieties *adapted to such locality*.

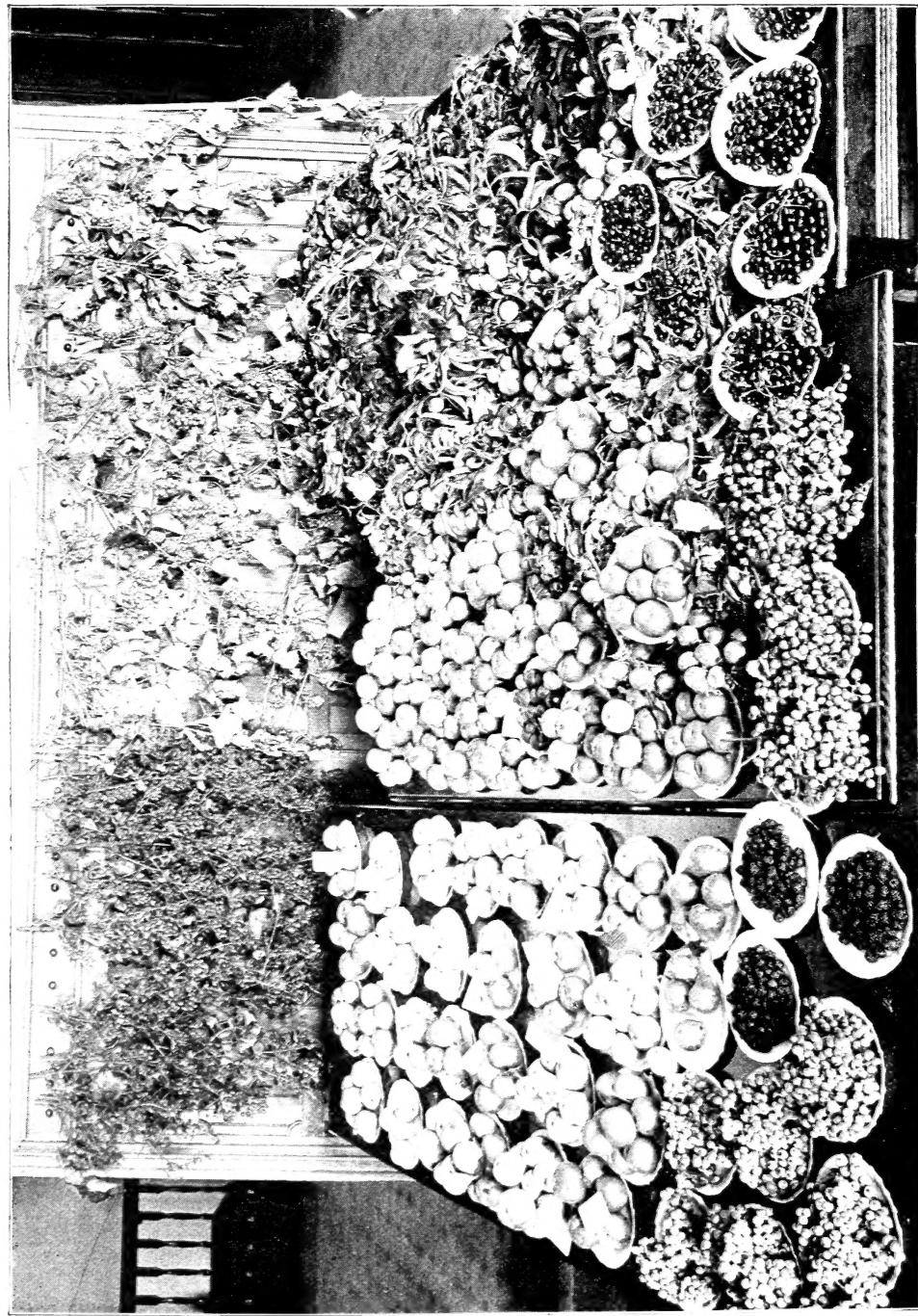


Exhibit from the David Hunter contract orchard, Sutherland, Nebraska,
317 miles west of Omaha. Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grapes,
Plums. Crop of 1903.

NEBRASKA IS PECULIAR

Varieties that succeed along the Missouri river, fail in the western part of the state. Some kinds that do well in southern counties are not adapted to the northern. And a long list of old favorites in the east and south are out of the question here.

VALUABLE EXPERIENCE FREE

Probably 90 per cent of our customers ask us to select their varieties for them, feeling that we have had invaluable experience while growing up with Nebraska; in serving five consecutive terms as president of the Nebraska State Horticultural Society; and in planting extensively in different localities under varying conditions.

Let us work together for success.

Extra Select Stock of Greatest Importance

Necessary to Read This to Understand Our Catalogue

In a long Nursery experience nothing has surprised us more than the idea some people have that cheap inferior Nursery stock will do to plant. The desire we all have to buy as reasonably as possible is legitimate, but to buy cheaply at the expense of quality is folly.

THE TEN DOLLAR HORSE

Many a man who would be ashamed to drive a ten dollar horse, buys poor Nursery stock advertised at a cheap price, either from a false sense of economy, or, more likely, because he does not understand that there are as *many grades in Nursery stock* as there are in horses.

Of late years the country has been flooded with cheap catalogues containing the same descriptions as catalogues of Extra Select Stock, offering trees at prices that seem marvelously low. Customers patronizing those firms have found to their disappointment that no Nursery will supply a number one tree at a number three price, no matter how they may advertise. An *inferior tree* is a poor investment at *any price*.

NOTE THIS

All firms sell goods as cheaply as is compatible with the quality of goods they are in the habit of supplying. They have to do this to draw and hold trade.

A GIVE AWAY

The too cheap catalogue in any line of business is a give away. Nine times out of ten the higher priced list will bring you the better quality of goods and vastly more satisfaction in the long run. Gold dollars are not sold for fifty cents.

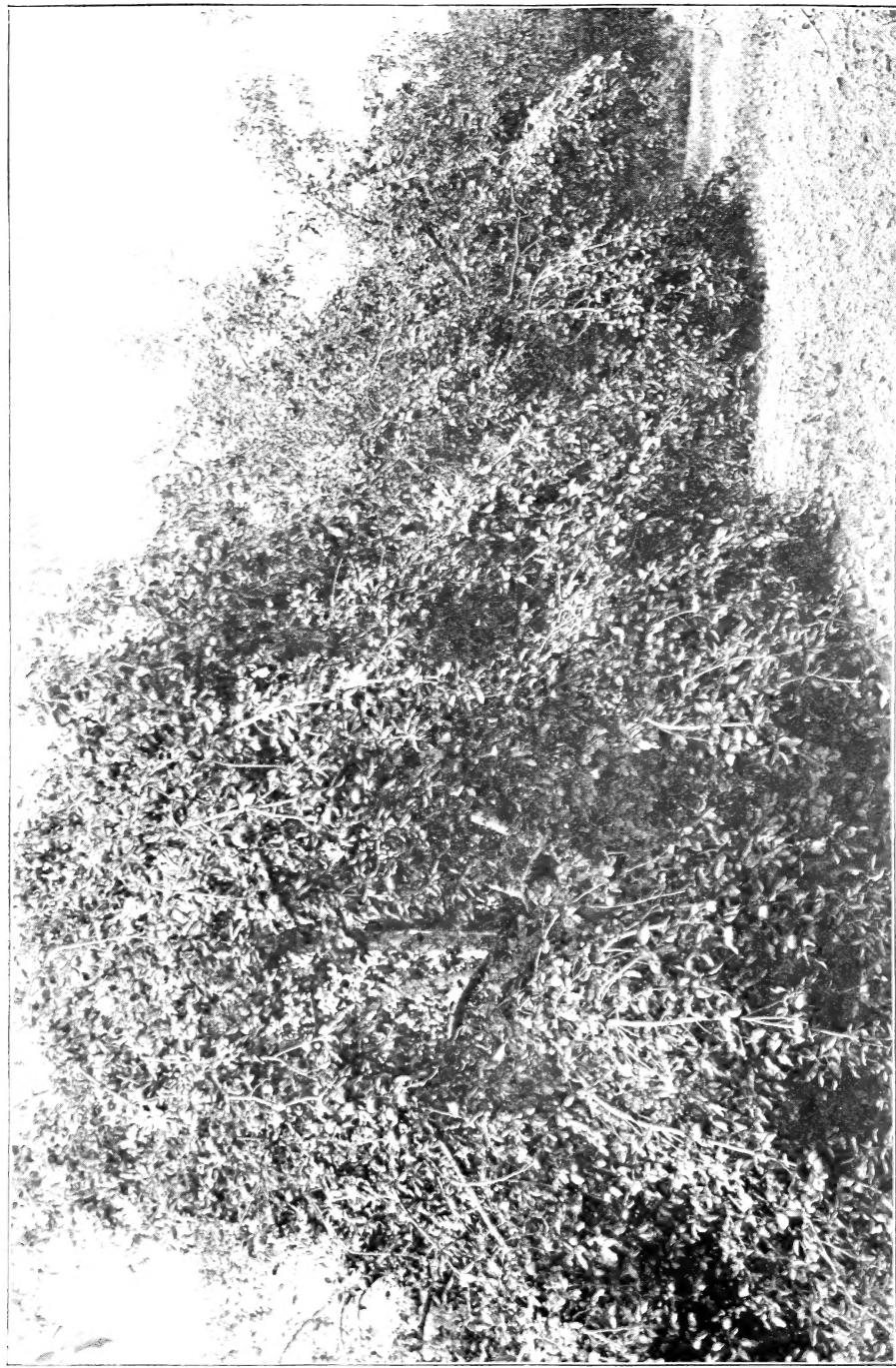
THE HUNDRED DOLLAR HORSE

If you wish to achieve results and be satisfied with your tree planting experience, let us urge you to *plant the best trees you can get*.

You plant a tree today, not to use tomorrow, but in *years to come*. You expect to cultivate, prune, and care for it. What false economy it is in trying to save a few pennies in the cost price to *handicap yourself from the outset with an inferior tree*.

The hundred dollar horse requires no more feed and little more care than the ten dollar horse. It gives immeasurably better service.

The best is the cheapest.



A View in South Orchard, Crete Nurseries. Our Trees will Yield Abundant Crops of Fruit for the Planter.

This Catalogue Contains Nothing But Extra Select Grades

Every tree, bush, and shrub, in this list is the best we have and *worth the money*.

This list has our reputation behind it. The stock is the product of thirty-two years' experience; is of *extra quality; well branched; heartily rooted; and Will Grow*.

Our trees are not tiered up in cellars over winter as is the case with commercial nurseries; a process which allows the air to reach the roots and lessen their vitality.

We winter our trees with roots in earth, which excludes the air and enables the tree to start out in the spring with a vigorous constitution unimpaired.

Apple Trees; Extra Select Stock

SOME FACTS

That the apple is king of fruits is evidenced not only by its general popularity, but by its marvelous productiveness. One of our Winesap trees yielded twenty-one bushels of hand-picked apples in one crop. Another variety yielded 280 bushels of hand-picked apples on one-fourth of an acre, selling for \$210.

A GOOD RATE OF INTEREST

Six and one-half acres of our orchard gave 2,500 bushels in a single season, and that during the drought year of 1894 when it was surprising that trees should produce any fruit. The 2500 bushels sold for \$1,400: an average of \$216 per acre. Corn would require from fifteen to twenty years to produce as much money from one acre of ground. This crop \$216 per acre is more than 10 per cent interest on a valuation of \$200 per acre for ten years.

HARDY VARIETIES

After many years of investigation and careful trial we have selected from a long list of varieties a limited number of well known sorts which have been exceptionally successful and can be depended upon. These are too well known to need special description.

For central, eastern and southern Nebraska:

WINTER—Ben Davis, Winesap, Janet, Missouri Pippin, Iowa Blush, Northwestern Greening.

AUTUMN—Maiden Blush, Grimes Golden, Wealthy, Jonathan.

SUMMER—Coles Quince, Red June, Sweet June, Duchess.

Especially Hardy kinds for Northern and far Western Nebraska: Northwestern Greening, Patten's Greening, Hibernal, Longfield, Anisim, McMahon's, Yellow Transparent, Thaler, Duchess, Wealthy. Special price.

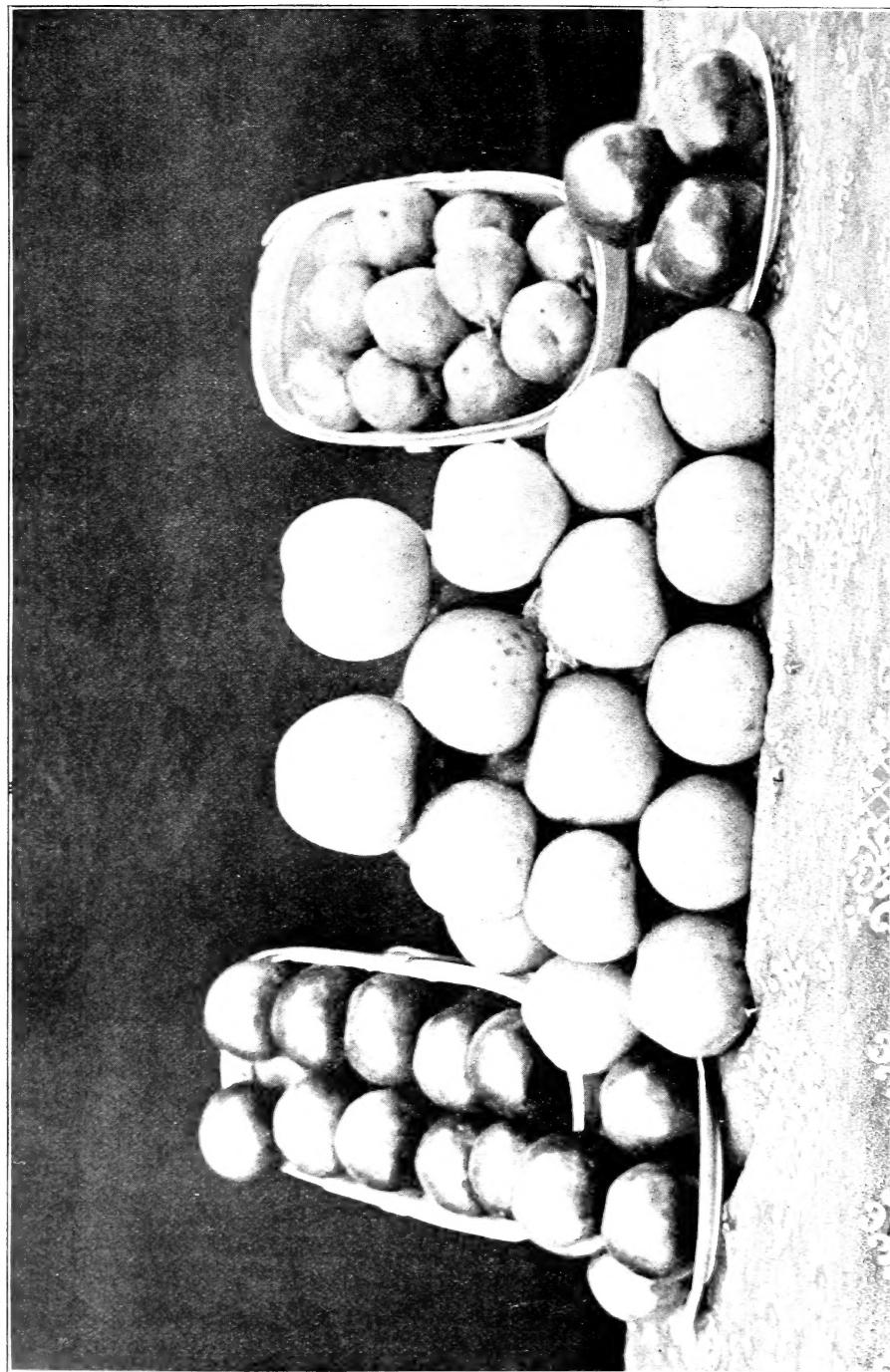
TREES THAT ARE TREES

Do not confuse our stock with less carefully propagated trees such as are often sold at a seemingly low price. Every tree in the two grades mentioned below is of such constitution, health and quality as will speak for itself on arrival, and bear fruit in years to come.

Extra Select Grade:—Five to six feet. The best we have. 20 cents each. \$1.80 per 10; \$16.00 per 100.

Select Grade:—Four to five feet. 16 cents each. \$1.50 per 10; \$13.00 per 100.

Northern and western special list 25cts each; \$2.50 for 10.



Apples Piled in Center are Northwestern Greenings. Tree Vigorous, Very Hardy, Fairly Productive. Size, Very Large. Quality, Good. Right Hand Basket Contains Kieffer Pears.

Crab Apples

EXTRA SELECT STOCK

No trees are harder, more durable, or more productive than crab apples. They serve a wide variety of uses in the making of preserves and jellies, and for canning purposes.

Varieties:—Florence, Freeman, Virginia, Quaker Beauty. Whitney No. 20.

Extra Select Grade:—All varieties; five feet. Our best. 25 cents each. \$2.00 per 10.

Cherries

EXTRA SELECT STOCK

Cherries seem especially adapted to Nebraska. They come into bearing so quickly, yield so abundantly, succeed so universally, and are so easily grown that no one need be without this, the most popular of fruits.

HARDY ROOTS

Our trees are all budded on Mahaleb stock which makes an exceptionally desirable root and does not sprout.

QUICK RETURNS

Our Extra Select trees commence bearing in two years. One of our orchards yielded \$4.00 from single trees the sixth season after planting. At the age of eleven years single trees gave us three and one-half bushels, and at eighteen years, 100 quarts. We have raised single crops of 400, 500, and 700 bushels each.

It is a good plan to plant mulberries around the cherry orchard. They ripen at the same season and birds will eat them in preference to cherries. Include mulberries in your cherry order.

ORDER OF RIPENING

Early Richmond ripens first and is the most productive. Large Montmorency ripens next, and while not so productive as the Early Richmond, is of the finest quality. English Morello, is the late, black cherry; the last to ripen, and used principally for canning.

These varieties are the best of all the cherries for universal planting.

Extra Select Grade:—All varieties, five to six feet. 40 cents each. \$3.95 per 10. These are especially fine.

Select Grade:—All varieties, four to five feet. 35 cents each. \$3.45 per 10. Fine trees.

Nothing in the tree line is quite so satisfactory as fine cherries.

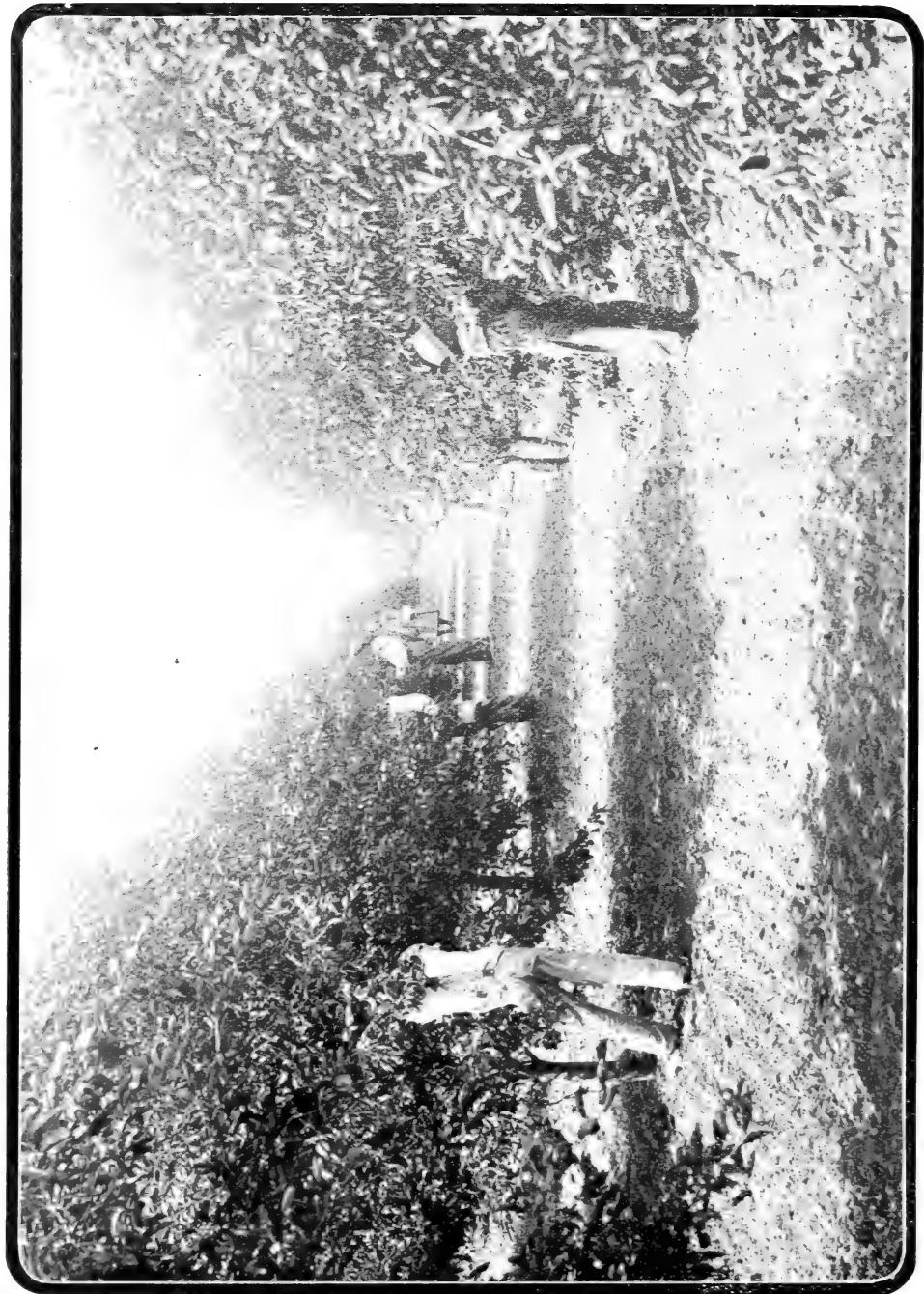
For those who desire an extra heavy tree of bearing age, we have a few six-foot trees, an inch or more in diameter, shapely and ornamental enough for lawn planting. at 50 cents each.

Plums

EXTRA SELECT STOCK

The cultivation of plums is rapidly increasing. A family supply of this juicy fruit can be grown in a small space since they succeed in a group or cluster where they can pollinate one another.

We have found it advantageous to mix several varieties so as to secure a continual supply of pollen during the blooming season.



Five Year Cherry Orchard, Crete Nurseries. Yield, 110 Bushels. Cultivated with Disc Harrow and Vene Pulverizer.

"I have one hundred per cent of my trees living and 5 trees over. Surface culture each 5 to 7 days, equals irrigation in growth obtained. I am wonderfully pleased with the trees and so is everyone who sees them." *Banner county.* DAINE STOUFFER.

"You sent good measure, pressed down, running over. Enclosed find money order for amount of the bill." *Buffalo county.* E. J. WOODWORTH.

TRIMMING

The plum tree in Nebraska is vigorous in growth and requires cutting back each spring to prevent an over weight of fruit at the ends of long branches. Trimming back produces a stockier tree and prevents splitting.

THE SANDOZ

The new Sandoz is a Nebraska plum for Nebraska people. It originated in the extreme northern part of the state where it has verified all the predictions made for it. The Sandoz has yielded a bushel per tree the fourth season after planting. Being an ironclad northern variety of Nebraska origin it can be planted with confidence in all parts of the state. Price: Extra Select Grade, five to six feet, 50 cents. Select grade, four to five feet, 40 cents.

HARDY VARIETIES

In addition to the Sandoz, the hardiest varieties for universal planting are Forest Garden, De Sota, Wolf, Wyant, and Hawkeye: ripening in the order named.

For southern Nebraska add Wild Goose, Late Goose, Miller, and the most reliable Japanese varieties; Red June, Burbank, and Abundance.

Extra Select Grade:—All varieties, five to six feet. 37 cents each. \$3.50 per 10.

Select Grade:—All varieties, four to five feet. 30 cents each. \$2.50 per 10.

Peaches

EXTRA SELECT STOCK

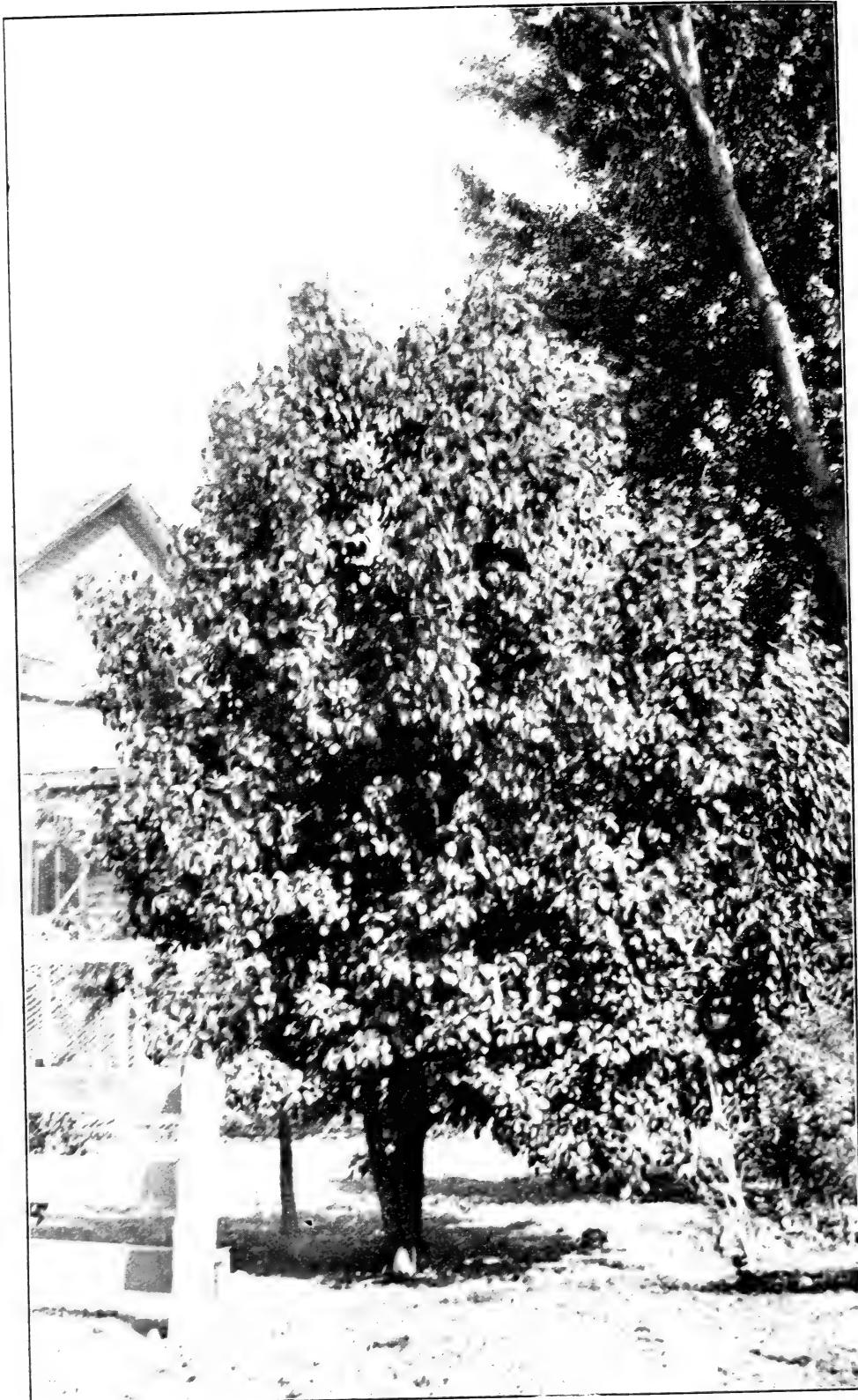
The Old Way



ripen their wood after a season's growth in time to be perfectly dormant when winter set in. This resulted in winter killing.

In the early years of Nebraska horticulture the peach was thought to be a tender tree needing the utmost degree of protection. It was planted therefore in the most sheltered spots on the south side of buildings and wind breaks, or hidden away among other trees.

The result was that the buds were liable to expand during periods of mild weather in winter or early spring and subsequent freezes killed them. This spoiled the crop even if the trees did not suffer. The trees themselves, by reason of their sheltered location were less likely to



THE WARNER PEAR

Hardy. Productive. Free from Blight. Excellent for Family Use

“Trees came today. They are very fine—much better than I expected.”

Lancaster county.

H. P. MARFERDING.

“Trees received and are very satisfactory. I wish to thank you for extras sent.”

Grant county.

E. E. LOWE.

THE NEW METHOD

The old methods have been completely revolutionized. Peaches are now planted on the *north* side of buildings or wind breaks, or any *exposed* situation, where there is a free circulation of air.

SUCCESS

So successful has this method been that one grower raised 60,000 baskets of peaches in one season, and has planted 150 acres of peach trees in one orchard.

It is a surprising fact that in central and western Nebraska during the poor fruit year of 1903, peaches gave better returns than apples or cherries.

LONGEVITY

Some have supposed the peach to be a short lived tree. Jacob Miller in Buffalo county, has healthy, thrifty trees, planted twenty-one years ago. They have yielded twelve crops in the last sixteen years. Twenty-six-year-old trees on the Peterson farm eighteen miles from Kearney, fruited during the trying season of 1903.

THE WRIGHT PEACH

King of Hardy Varieties

During the past ten years no peach has come to the front like the Wright. Of all the peaches we have tested, the Wright stands *unrivaled for hardihood*. For our own planting we are using more of this than of any other variety.

In the trying season of 1903 when nearly all other fruit had been destroyed by the sleet storm, it fruited abundantly 317 miles west of Omaha. In six-year-old orchards in Lincoln county, the Wright has fruited three times.

The Wright peach is certainly the *right peach* for universal planting. We have planted 1,000 of them for our own use. In order to encourage peach planting we have put the price where no one can afford to be without them.

Extra Select Grade:—Five to six feet; 20 cents each. \$1.75 per 10.

Select Grade:—Four to five feet; 15 cents each. \$1.40 per 10.

Write for special prices on 100 lots.

OTHER HARDY VARIETIES

For northern and western Nebraska, in addition to the Wright, plant the Triumph, which is medium early, and the Russell, which is later.

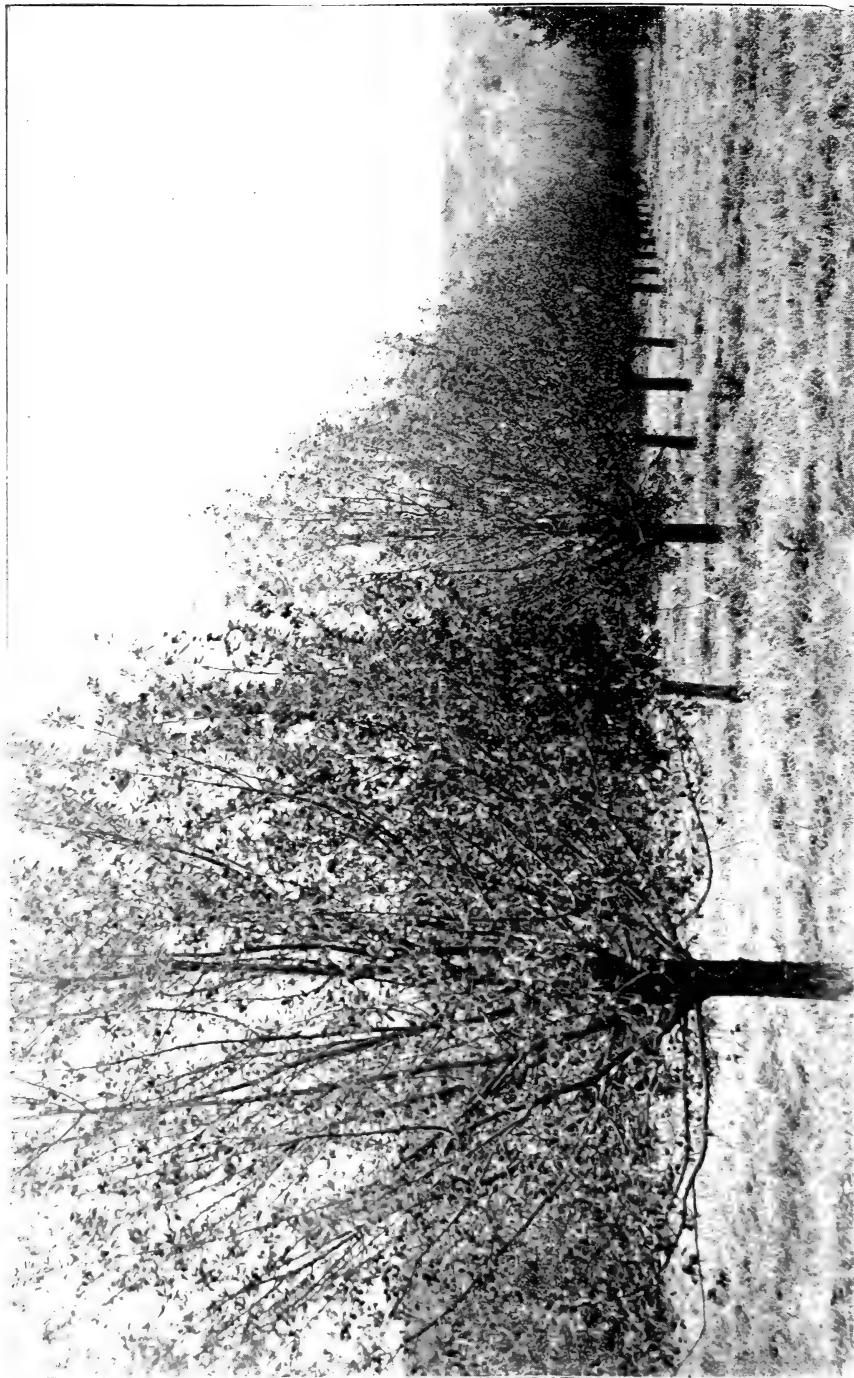
For central and southern Nebraska, in addition to the Wright, plant Nedela, Champion, Elberta and Crosby, ripening in the order named. The Nedela is a peach of our own introduction originating at Crete. Of large size and good quality.

Extra Select Stock:—Six to seven feet. Fine, heavy trees, coming into bearing quickly. 25 cents each. \$2.25 per 10.

Select Grade:—Five to six feet. Fine trees. 20 cents each. \$1.75 per 10.

Next Grade:—Four to five feet. Nice, thrifty trees of smaller size. 15 cents each. \$1.40 per 10.

Special prices on 100 lots.



A HEALTHY PEAR ORCHARD

As Soon as Pear Trees are well established allow Weeds or Grass to grow about them. Depend on mowing and mulching rather than cultivation. Aim to secure moderate, well ripened growth only. This lessens danger from blight.

"I must say you grow good trees and nicely rooted. I am sorry I have no more land available this spring for trees, or I would order more from you. I shall try to see you before next fall." Douglas county.

A. L. NIELDS.

"I desire to express to you my appreciation of your promptness in filling my order. The trees arrived last evening in excellent condition. I wish also to thank you for the very liberal lot of extras sent." Lancaster county.

E. E. MOLLIN.

Pears

EXTRA SELECT STOCK

Pears, like peaches, have a tendency to put on too much wood, and should be planted in the poorest soil and most exposed situations. Do not employ manure or other fertilizers, but use an abundance of coal ashes. A wagon load to each four trees is not too much.

There is no more luscious fruit than a juicy pear. We have an orchard of about 200 trees.

Many years of experimenting has very materially reduced our list of varieties for recommendation. Among others, the Kieffer is strong and healthy in growth, ripening its fruit in September. Duchess is the most reliable dwarf pear. The fruit is of large size and good quality.

THE WARNER LEADS

Of the many varieties we have tested in thirty-two years, the Warner is by far the best. It has a remarkable history. Originally from Germany, it fruited seventy-five years in Pennsylvania before being brought to Ohio. There the tree from which we propagated our first stock fruited for seventy-five years in the door yard of the Warner family. Fifteen years ago we brought the variety to Nebraska.

One hundred and sixty-five years of history. Years before the declaration of independence this fine pear was yielding its abundant harvests of juicy fruit.

THE WARNER IN NEBRASKA

The essential requirements of a pear for universal planting in Nebraska are that it shall be blight proof and winter proof. During all the years we have watched the Warner with critical care it has never blighted.

The supreme test of its hardihood came during the severe winter of 1898-9, when the thermometer dropped to 32 degrees below zero. In the spring we procured cuttings from the tip branches of all our varieties, where the wood would be the tenderest. The inner wood of other varieties showed damage ranging from a slight discoloration to a dark brown. *That of the Warner was pure white.* Many varieties winter killed entirely. But the Warner *bore a crop of fruit that summer.*

ITS PECULIAR GROWTH

The wonderful hardihood of the Warner is largely due to the fact that it grows slowly, *ripening its wood as it grows.* It is ready for winter when winter comes.

UNRIVALED RECORD

Our parent Warner tree has given us nine consecutive crops of fruit. It has never missed a crop since it began bearing.

If you are fond of pears, the Warner will grow them for you.

Our first trees were sold at \$1.00 each. In order to encourage the planting of this, the best of all pears for Nebraska, we make the following offer:

Extra Select Grade:—Five to six feet. Smooth, thrifty trees. 50 cents each. \$4.80 per 10.

Select Grade:—Four to five feet. 40 cents each. \$3.80 per 10.

Kieffer, Extra Select:—Five to six feet. Fine trees. 40 cents each. \$3.80 per 10.

Duchess Dwarf, Best Grade—40 cents each. \$3.80 per 10.



VINEYARD PLANTED WITH STRONG, WELL ROOTED VINES

Mr. J. W. Walker, foreman, is showing fruitful vines in one of our vineyards. To secure best results, plow deep, fertilize, plant strong vines, cultivate, spray with Bordeaux.

“Two years ago I purchased 100 grape vines of you. You sent me 108; 107 grew. Some vines had five bunches of grapes the same season of planting. I wish to purchase more trees and vines from you the coming spring.” Harlan county. JOHN B. YARNALL.

Grapes

EXTRA SELECT VINES

The grape is one of the quickest and surest of small fruits. It can be planted anywhere and on hillsides, unsuited to other crops, make good vineyards. Enriching the soil with manure or any other fertilizer produces the finest fruit.

PRUNING AND COVERING

No other fruit requires so severe pruning as the grape. Cut off three quarters of the new wood each fall, leaving but five or six buds on each new lateral. During November cover the vines with earth, or straw and earth, as a winter protection.

AN ABUNDANCE OF ROOTS

The vines we offer are not light stock such as could be sent by mail. The tops are well developed, with strong, healthy buds. The roots are long and heavy. Vines so equipped sometimes fruit the first season.

VARIETIES

Moore’s Early, Worden and Concord are blue grapes, ripening in the order named. Empire State, Niagara and Elvira are white. Brighton is a red grape of superb quality.

Extra Select Grade:—Concord, \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

Select Grade:—Concord, 75c per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

All other varieties, Extra Select grade, \$1.25 per dozen.

Strawberries

EXTRA SELECT STOCK

A strawberry grower who raised twenty-five millions of plants last year remarked recently: “There is more gold to be found in the strawberry bed than in any other small fruit.” Certain it is that nothing gives such quick and satisfactory returns with so little care as strawberries. They are the *earliest fruit to ripen*, and with a proper selection of varieties one may have a continual supply of this luscious fruit for a month or six weeks.

PLANT THEM IN THE SPRING

Strawberries should always be planted in the spring. Summer and fall planting is unsafe and unsatisfactory in Nebraska.

OLD OR UNFERTILIZED PLANTS

Don’t get plants from your neighbor’s old bed. We urge this upon you, not because we have plants to sell, but for two very important reasons.

1—Strawberries are of two classes, staminate and pistilate. Pistilate varieties must be fertilized to produce fruit: The pistilates are most productive when rightly pollinated.

In nine cases out of ten your neighbor does not know which of his plants are staminate and which are pistilate. We have seen plats of fine, healthy plants destitute of fruit because of lack of pollination.

2—Strawberry plants deteriorate after three years. The older the plants the smaller and more inferior the fruit. Your friend is really doing you no kindness in giving you plants from his old bed.



FIFTY GRAPE VINES WITH ROOTS.

SIZE OF STRAWBERRY BED

Many persons believe a hundred or two of plants sufficient for a family supply, having little idea of how small a plat that number will plant. When one reflects that an acre holds 14,000 plants set one foot apart, three feet between rows: and that five hundred plants only fill one twenty-eighth part of an acre, it is apparent that at least 500 to 1,000 plants should be set to furnish an ample family supply. The cost is very slight. One cent buys two plants:

Pistilate kinds—Warfield, Crescent, Haverland.

Staminate kinds—Brandywine, Excelsior, August Luther, Klondyke, Lady Thompson, Tennessee.

Description of Varieties

Warfield. Early. Has made more money for strawberry growers than any other variety. Grows anywhere, on all kinds of soil.

Crescent. An old time favorite. Has stood the test of years everywhere. Early.

Haverland. Medium early. Probably the most productive of any. Berries borne in heavy clusters.

Brandywine. Late. The berry that will give an abundance of fruit after the early sorts have gone by. In great demand.

Excelsior. Early. A good berry, well flavored.

August Luther. Extra Early. Succeeds everywhere. Select this for your earliest fruit.

Klondike. Medium early. A very popular mid season berry.

Lady Thompson. Medium. This is the variety that is especially adapted to hot, dry climate. Fine flavor.

Tennessee. Early. Succeeds on any soil. Roots deeply and stands dry weather.

Extra Select Plants:—75c per 100; \$2.50 per 500. Write for special prices on 1,000 lots.

Raspberries

EXTRA SELECT STOCK

Our raspberries have fine, healthy tops, with abundant masses of fibrous roots.

After testing all other varieties we have narrowed our list down to the following two:

London:—The best red midseason berry. Its points of superiority are vigor of growth; large fruit of a rich dark crimson color; marvelous productiveness and hardihood, enduring winter without protection, usually fruits the same season planted.

Kansas:—Strong, vigorous grower. The best black cap; standing extremes of drought and cold, and bearing immense crops.

Extra Select Grade:—Both varieties, 75 cents per dozen. \$4.00 per 100.

Blackberries

EXTRA SELECT STOCK

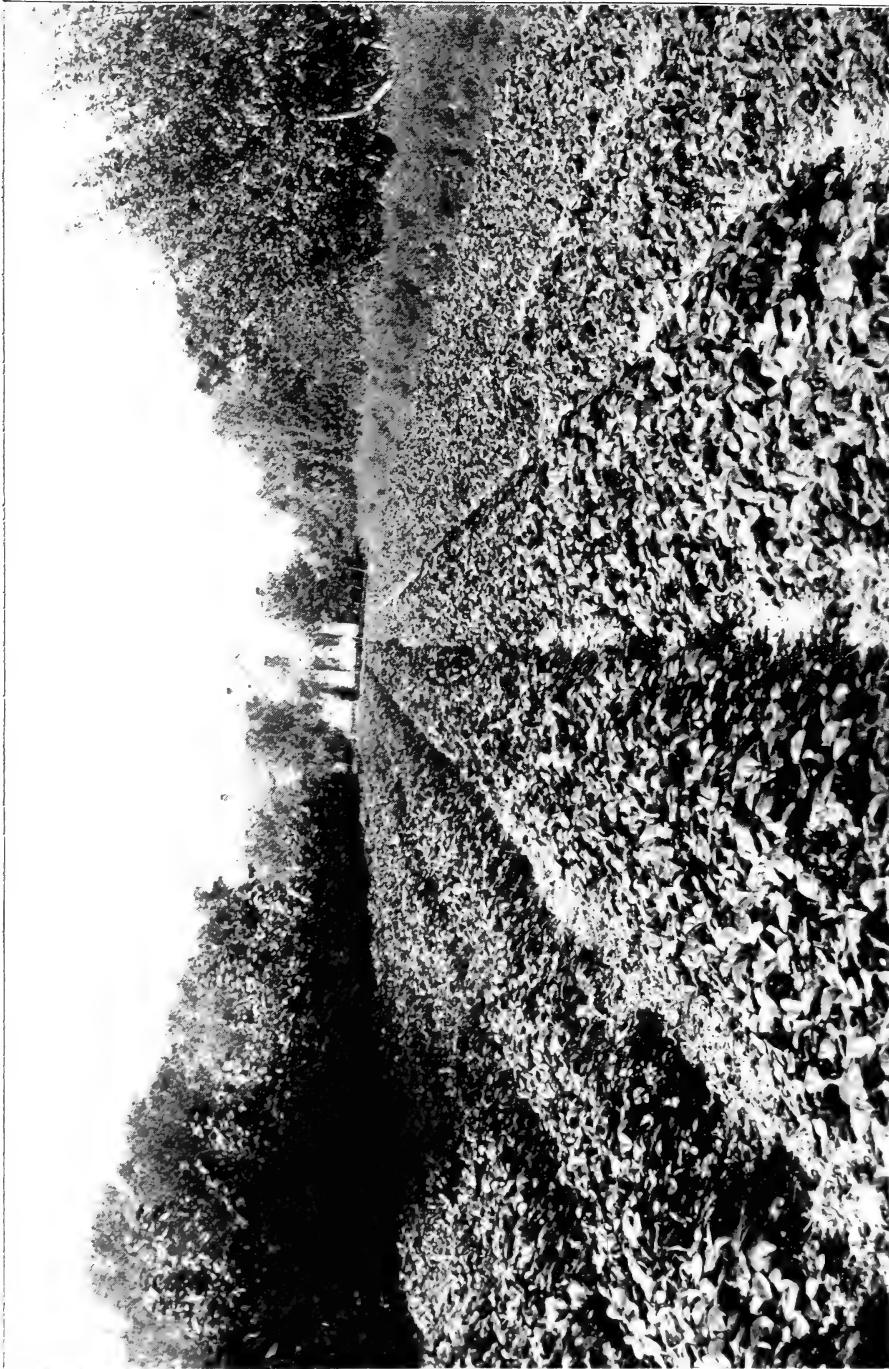
The secret of raising blackberries successfully is the straw mulch. Cultivate the plants the first summer. In the fall surround them with a straw mulch two feet deep. This remains on the ground and is added to every winter as it settles.

During the summer this mulch holds the moisture, keeping the ground underneath moist and cool. It also prevents the growth of weeds. In the winter it protects the bushes.

Many of our customers are raising an abundance of blackberries by this method where previously they failed. Our own plantation handled in this manner is yielding at the rate of 100 bushels per acre.

The Snyder is practically the only blackberry planted.

Extra Select Grade:—75 cents per dozen. \$4.00 per 100



One of many strawberry plantations planted spring of 1903, in rows three and one-half feet apart, cultivated with two horse cultivators. Fresh, vigorous, well rooted plants for our spring of 1904 trade.

Currants

EXTRA SELECT BUSHES

Our currants are not slips of cuttings that could be sent by mail, but are fine, heavy bushes, that commence bearing the second season.

London Market Fruit is large, red, hanging in fine clusters. Reported by commercial growers as yielding one-half more than any other variety.

Victoria A late, red currant of good quality. Especially esteemed by western growers.

Wilder A fine, red currant. One of the most promising of the newer varieties.

Cherry and **Fay's** prolific. Both good varieties. Red.

White Grape The best white currant. Productive and of mild flavor.

Extra Select Grade:—All varieties. Fine, heavy bushes, \$1.00 per dozen.

Select Grade:—All varieties. Lighter plants; 75 cents per dozen.

Gooseberries

EXTRA SELECT BUSHES

As is the case with currants, our gooseberries are heavy, well rooted, two-year-old bushes, that commence bearing the second year.

Houghton—the well known red gooseberry, productive and of good quality.

Downing—the best gooseberry of all. Berry very large; twice the size of Houghton and of light green color. A handsome, productive bush. Berries hang thick in close rows beneath.

Extra Select Grade:—Houghton, 95 cents per dozen. Downing, \$1.20 per dozen.

Asparagus and Rhubarb or Pie Plant

It requires about 100 asparagus and 25 of rhubarb plants for a family supply.

Asparagus:—\$1.50 per 100. Rhubarb, \$1.00 per dozen roots.

Ornamental Trees

EXTRA SELECT STOCK

Nothing can take the place of fine shade trees in improving property. These listed below have been carefully trained in the Nursery; are straight, smooth and evenly branched. They are especially adapted to street and lawn planting.

Carolina Poplar: Rapid growth. Very hardy; 6x7 feet; 20 cents.

“ “ 8x9 feet; 30 cents.

Norway Maple: One of the finest of all shade trees. Very beautiful in autumn. Heavy trees, 8x10 feet; 75 cents.

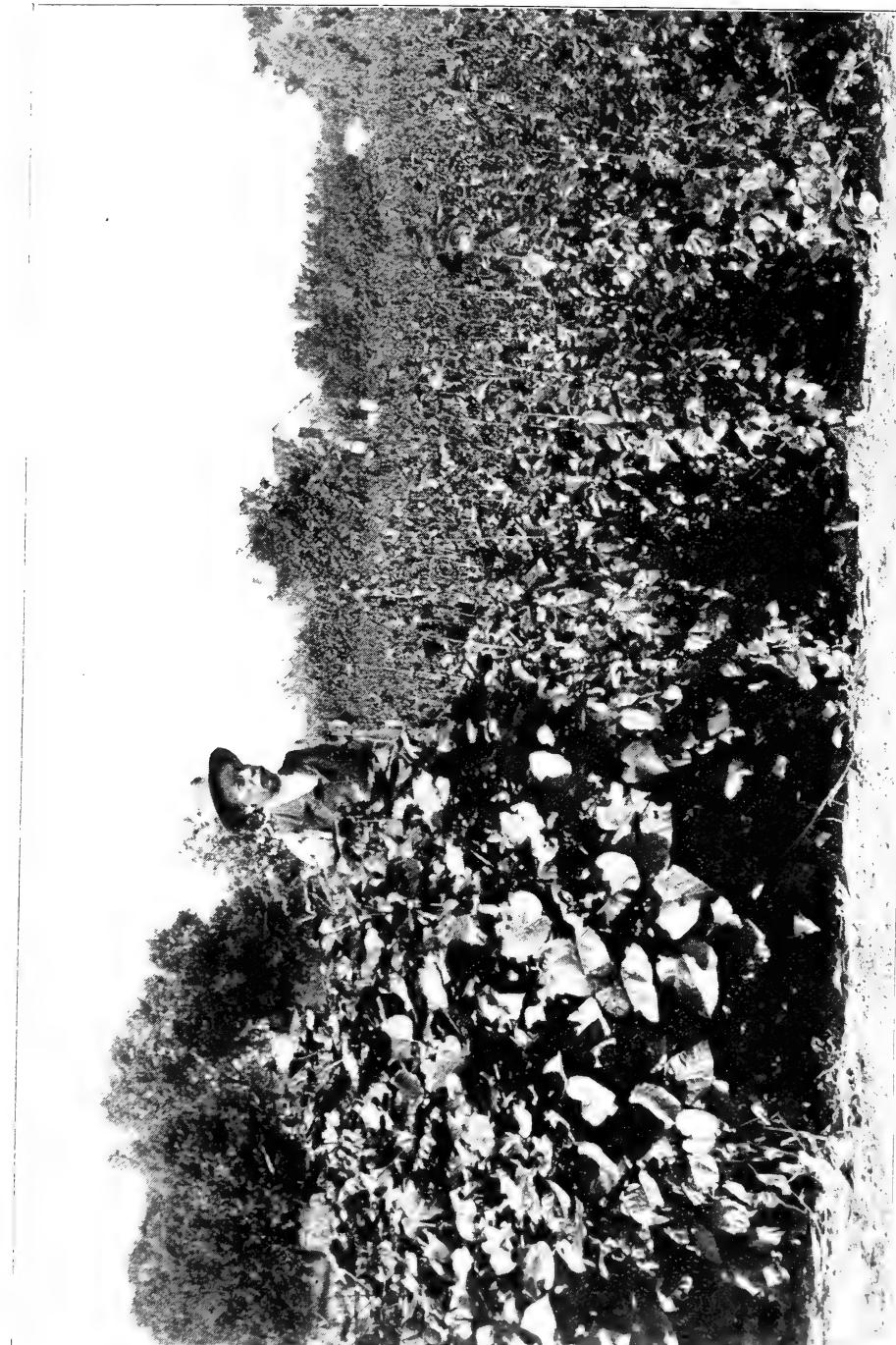
Linden: Broad leaf; blossoms in June. 7x8 feet; 50 cents.

“ 8x10 feet; 75 cents.

Oak Leaved Mt: Ash; handsome foliage; 6x7 feet; 50 cents.

European Mt Ash: Fine foliage; red berries; 6x7 feet; 30 cents.

“ “ 8x9 feet; 50 cents.



Blocks of Well Ripened Catalpa Speciosa and Russian Mulberry Seedlings of Superior Size and Quality.
We Recommend Them With Confidence.

Thurlow's Weeping Willow Trees: A wonderfully fine weeping tree. Long, pendant, trailing branches. 7x8 feet: 75 cents.

Catalpa Speciosa: A fine tree; vastly superior to the common catalpa. Very hardy, 8x9 feet; 35 cents. See discussion and discription of this variety under Forest trees.

Catalpa Speciosa: 9x10 feet; 40 cents.

Box Elder: 6x7 feet; 20 cents.

“ “ 7x8 feet; 30 cents.

“ “ 8x9 feet; 40 cents.

Soft Maple: 7 to 8 feet, 25 cents.

Elm: 6x7 feet; 25 cents.

“ 7x8 feet; 40 cents.

White Ash: Easy to grow; 8x9 feet; 25 cents.

FOREST TREES

Strong, Heavy Seedlings

BLACK LOCUST

We wish to call special attention to the Black Locust, a timber highly valued by western farmers and ranchmen for growing a home supply of fence posts. It grows a fine post in 8 or 9 years and repeats itself quickly from stumps.

Wm. A. Paxton of Omaha, who has extensive ranching interests west of North Platte, values highly his Black Locust groves 10 to 15 years old, which maintain a supply of posts for his ranches.

Black Locust: 12 to 18 inches; per 100, 50 cents; per 1,000, \$4.00.

“ “ 18 to 24 inches; per 100, 60 cents; per 1,000, \$5.00.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY

An all service fruit and shade tree, adapted to three separate uses: for shade; for ornamental hedges; and for wind breaks.

Selected specimens make beautiful upright shade trees. In Hamilton county 12 year old trees have reached a height of 25 feet, with a diameter of 11 inches.

It is freely used all over Nebraska as an ornamental hedge. It stands shearing, and makes a beautiful dark green wall fence, so dense that even chickens cannot penetrate it.

It is unequaled in the amount of protection afforded by two or three rows of wind-break. Having a deep, vigorous root system it can be planted closely, and endures drought. The growth is so dense as to be unsurpassed for wind and snow break.

It yields fruit six weeks in the summer, during which time the birds prefer it to cherries and apples. It should be planted on the south and west sides of every orchard.

Mulberry posts are of exceptional durability.

Russian Mulberry: 20 to 30 inches; per 100, 50 cents; per 1,000, \$3.00.

“ “ heavy 2 year, per 100, \$1.00.

Ash: Special heavy grade, 3 feet; 3 cents each; \$2.00 per 100.

“ Road side planting, 3 to 4 feet; 4 cents each; \$3.00 per 100.

Osage: \$3.00 per 1,000

Elm: 6 to 12 inches; 50 cents per 100.

Elm: 12 to 18 inches; \$1.00 per 100.

Cottonwood: 8 to 15 inches; \$1.50 per 1000.



Esther F. Stephens Gathering Roses for the House.
Crimson Rambler Rose, South Side of Residence. Clematis paniculata on Arbor.

CATALPA SPECIOSA

Twenty years ago public attention was called to Catalpa Speciosa because of the durability of its posts and the beauty of its shade. Quantities of it were planted and it came into great demand.

To meet this demand seedsmen began gathering their seed supply in the south, because of the cheap labor there and the abundance of seed. But the Catalpa seed of the south was mixed with Catalpa Bignonioides, or with hybrid stocks; not the hardy Catalpa Speciosa. When the seed was planted in the north the trees winter killed repeatedly and grew up in scraggly, misshapen form, if they grew up at all. The public, not knowing the difference between the two varieties, came speedily to the conclusion that all Catalpa was tender.

The true Catalpa Speciosa, meanwhile, has long proven itself hardy in northern Iowa, and in Western Nebraska. It makes a beautiful ornamental tree, and the wood has a record that is truly remarkable, having endured tests of 35 years as railroad ties, 40 years in rail fences, and 50 to 60 years as fence posts.

We guarantee our shade trees, mentioned in another department, and our forest seedlings, to be the true Catalpa Speciosa, from seed gathered by us in groves of our own planting in and around Crete. These are perfectly hardy and can be planted with confidence.

Catalpa Speciosa : 2 to 3 feet; \$1.00 per 100.

EVERGREENS

Norway spruce, 18 to 24 inches; 35 cents. Black Hills spruce, 18 to 24 inches; 50 cents. Arbor Vitpe, 18 to 20 inches, 25 cents. White Pine, 4 feet, \$1.00 each.

We usually pack roots in soil for shipping. Insure safe arrival.

Roses and Ornamental Shrubs

ROSES

Heavy, Two-Year-Old Bushes.

These are very different from the tiny roses sent out from greenhouses which require such extreme care. Our roses are all grown in the field where they are cultivated like corn. In this manner they become thoroughly inured to out-door culture.

We send them out as fine, heavy, well developed bushes, that often blossom freely the first summer.

SOIL PREPARATION

Spade to a depth of twenty inches an area large enough to contain the number of roses or shrubs desired. Mix in fine, old manure thoroughly and make the whole very fine. After planting be sure to maintain a mulch of fine soil by frequent cultivation. Water abundantly, but underneath the surface. Otherwise the surface will soon bake.

WINTER CARE

The roses we offer will stand out over winter and do not require taking up. Protect the roots with ample mulching, using fine old manure, leaves or hay. It is best to tie up even hardy roses before winter sets in. A little care will render them perfectly safe.



Residence of the Manager - the Shade Trees[™] are Ash, Catalpa Speciosa, Elm.—Packing Grounds Lie South of residence. Office on next block. One of the Elm Shade Trees Near Office, 17 Years Planted, has Circumference of Sixty-Six Inches.

ROSES---Continued.

Climbers are among the hardiest of all roses

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush: nearly white.

Prairie Queen. Bright pink: very hardy.

Crimson Rambler. Deep crimson. Most popular climber grown. Blossoms in clusters of five to twenty-five.

WHITE ROSES

Mad Plaintiff. Best hardy white rose. Especially good for cemetery planting.

Coquette Des Alps. A most beautiful white rose. A perpetual bloomer.

Coquette Des Blanches. White: perpetual.

PINK ROSES

Paul Neyron. Without doubt the largest rose grown. We grow them six inches in diameter. Blooms freely.

Magna Charta. Deep pink.

Baroness Rothschild. Satiny pink.

La France. Shell pink. One of the most beautiful cut roses grown. A tea rose, needing careful culture.

RED ROSES

General Jaqueminot. The best and most popular dark red rose. Rich in color and fragrance.

Ulrich Bruner. Large, crimson.

Earl Dufferin. Velvety crimson.

PERPETUAL BLOOMERS

Tea roses, blooming all summer, but needing greater care and more protection.

K. A. Victoria. White.

Duchess of Albany. Deep pink.

Madam Cochet. Deep pink, but different from Duchess.

Extra Select Grade:—Fine, large, healthy bushes. Crimson Rambler 35 cents each. All others 30 cents each.

SHRUBS

Spirea Van Houtii. Beautiful, hardy: will grow anywhere. Flowers pure white, fragrant.

Spirea Aurea. Flowers golden yellow.

Flowering Almond. Red

Scarlet Honeysuckle.

Purple Lilac. 2 or 3 feet.

Hydrangea. Hardy, Finest white shrub for late summer.

Assorted Paeonies. In all colors.

Weigelias. Assorted colors.

Syringa, Virginia Creeper, Boston Ivy,

Extra Select Grade:—Paeonies, 25 cents each. All other shrubs 30 cents each. These are large vines and bushes.



By Force of Heredity, Our Trees if Fairly Cultivated Will Yield Abundant Crops of Fruit Southeast
Orchard—Crete Nurseries.

SPECIAL BARGAIN LIST *OF* FRUIT TREES AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

Description of Stock

The special prices listed below are for trees either not smooth enough or too light to go into either our Extra Select or Select grades.

Well Rooted and Healthy

Everything listed is well rooted and healthy. It is as good as any of the stock listed in other cheap catalogues at corresponding prices.

We Say Frankly

This is not the class of stock we use in our own planting nor do we recommend it to you. It is good enough of its kind, but

Our Honest Opinion

is that stock 'from' our Extra Select list will prove by far the cheaper and more satisfactory in the long run.

APPLES

Janet, Missouri Pippin, Grimes Golden, Duchess, Coles Quince, Ben Davis, Red June, Utter's Red.

Three to four feet, 8 cents each. 75 cents per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

CRAB APPLES

Whitney, Florence. Three feet. 12½ cents each; \$1.00 per 10.

PLUMS

Sandoz, Wild Goose, Red June, Burbank, Abundance, Miller, Forest Garden, Late Goose, DeSota, Wyant.

Three to four feet, 20 cents each. \$1.75 per 10.

Two to three feet, same varieties. 15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10.

CHERRIES

Early Richmond, Large Montmorency, English Morello, and other leading varieties. Four to six feet, 25 cents each; \$2.45 per 10. Reset stock.

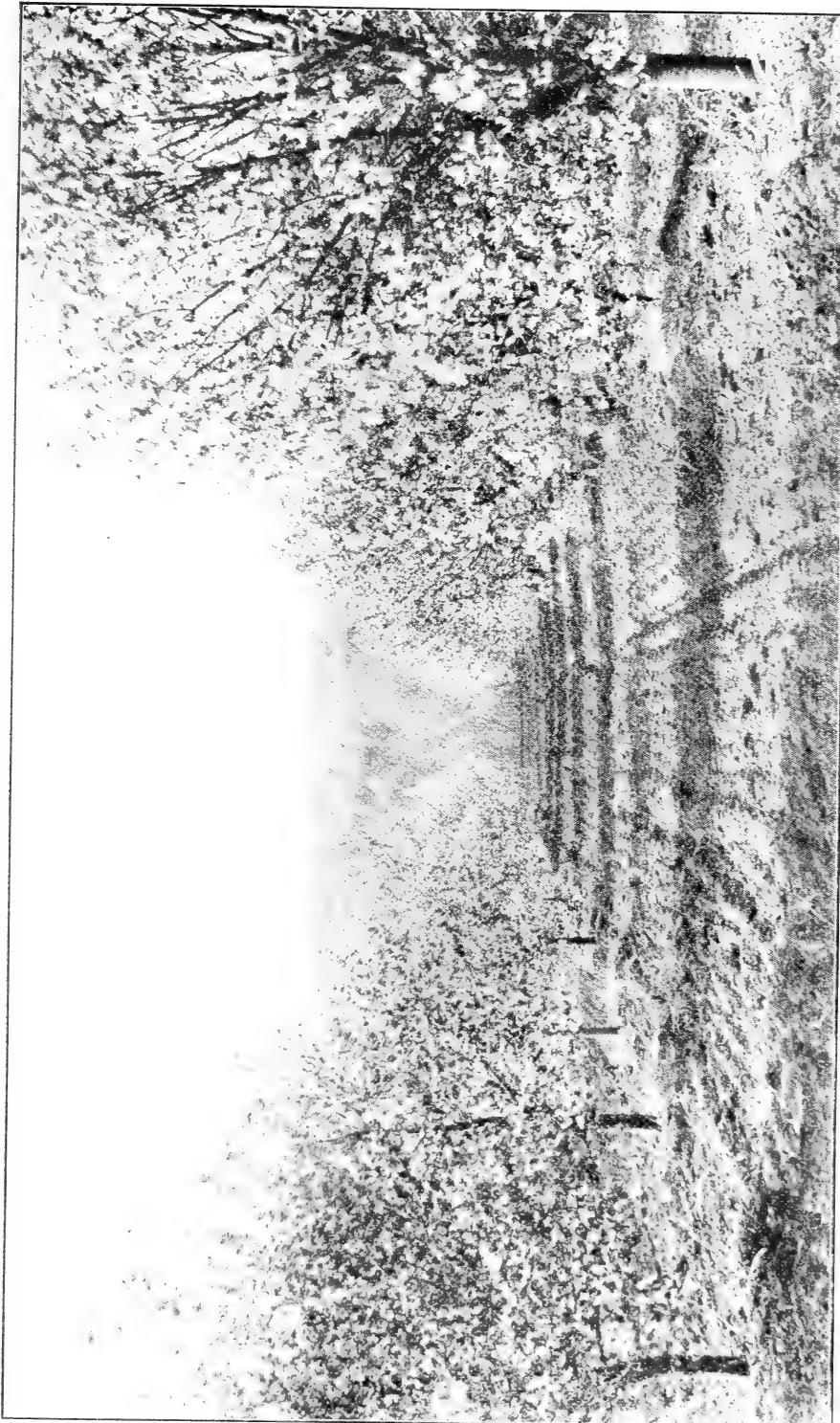
PEACHES

The famous hardy Wright peach, three to four feet. 10 cents each. A snap at the price. Order quick. Only a limited supply.

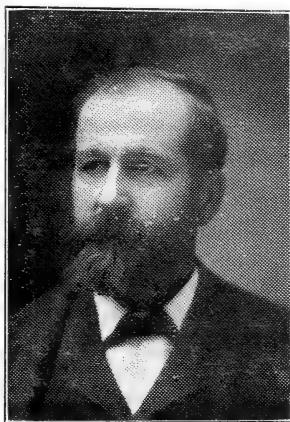
Seedling peaches; hardy and prolific. \$5.00 per 100.

STRAWBERRIES

In order to quickly reduce our surplus stock of some leading varieties we will supply 500 for \$2.00, or 1,000 for \$3.00, of our own selection. These are standard varieties, and we will properly balance the assortment to insure proper fertilization. Nothing less than 500 lots. In accepting this offer give number desired and mention "Strawberry Bargain."



SIX-YEAR CHERRY ORCHARD IN BLOSSOM.—Crete Nurseries.



CRETE NURSERIES

CRETE, NEBRASKA

HOW TO PLANT

These Directions Must be Read and
Followed to Insure Success.

NOTICE OF TREE DELIVERY

Mr. _____ Your No. is _____

Your order for Trees, Plants, Vines, etc. amounts to \$_____

If any mistake is made in filling in the amount here the original order shall be the final proof of the amount due.

It will be delivered at _____, in care of _____, on the _____ day

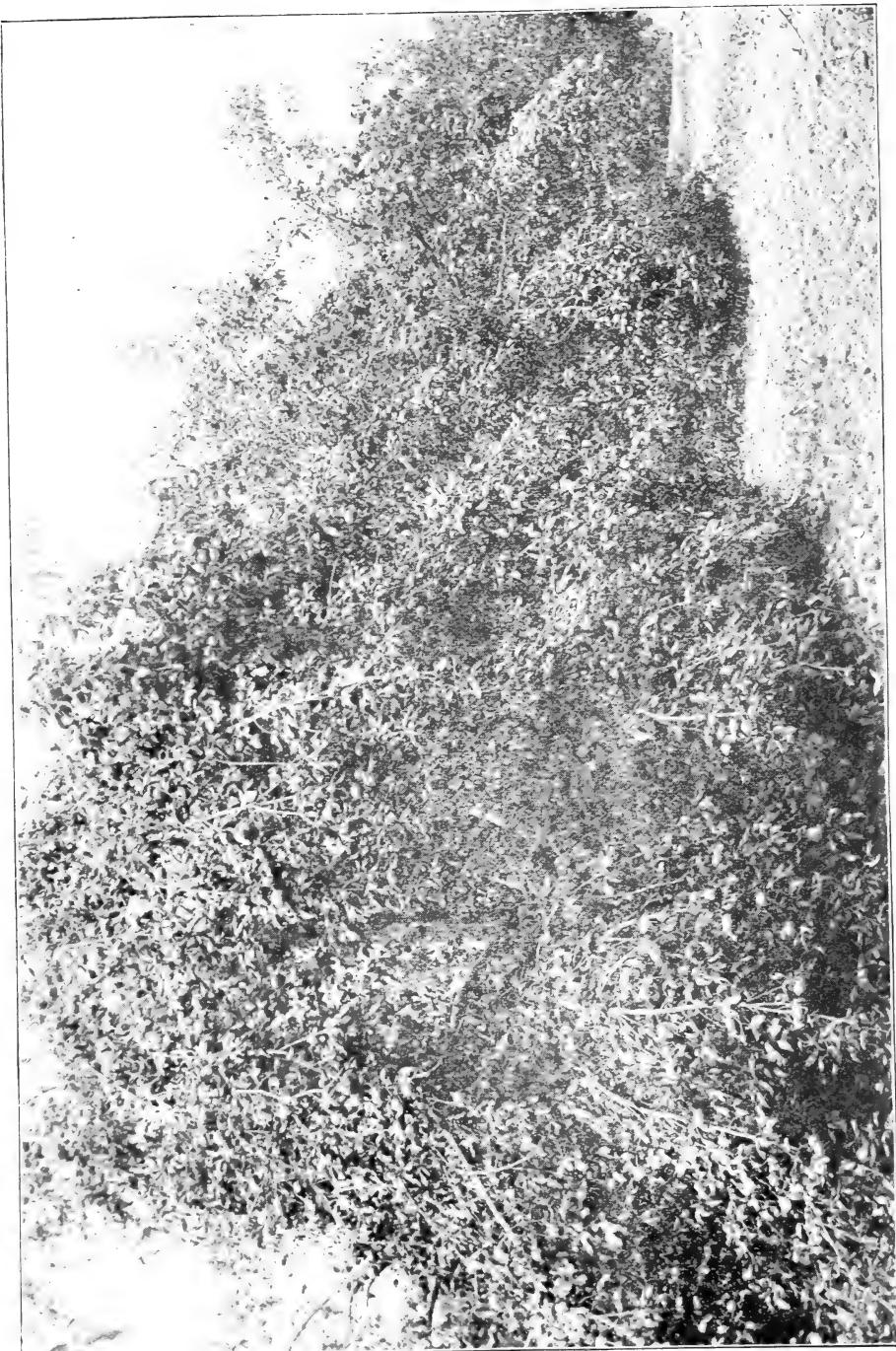
of _____ 19_____, all accidents and delays excepted.

Please be Prompt to Call on That Day for Them.

If not delivered as above, through unavoidable accident of transportation, notice of the time of delivery will be given on the above named day and place. Be prepared to protect the stock on the way home. We trust you will try to care for it as well as we have, and thus secure that success which will please you and do credit to us.

E. F. STEPHENS, Crete, Nebraska.

 PLEASE BRING THIS CIRCULAR,



VIEW IN SOUTH ORCHARD CRETÉ NURSERIES. TO SECURE RESULTS LIKE THIS FOLLOW
OUR METHODS CAREFULLY.

Where and How to Plant and After Culture.

CONCISE DIRECTIONS OFFERED FOR YOUR SUCCESS.

Nine-tenths of the trees lost annually are lost either from lack of intelligent care or from lack of care altogether. It is a peculiar fact that results are often expected from neglected trees that would be considered impossible from other crops or from horses or cattle under similar conditions.

Trees carelessly or ignorantly cared for are costly to you and damaging to us. You not only lose the money and labor you put into them but failure often discourages you from further planting. We, on the other hand, after delivering fine, healthy, well-grown trees, are often unjustly blamed for the loss occasioned by the carelessness or ignorance of the planter.

It has been our experience that customers are much more painstaking about **planting** their trees than about **cultivating and protecting them after they have them planted.**

No matter how carefully corn might be planted it would be folly to expect it to succeed if abandoned after one cultivation. Many a young orchard however suffers from just such neglect.

THE STARTING POINT.

It is our purpose to deliver trees that shall be in most excellent condition to grow when received. We are as solicitous about this as you can possibly be. We expect to sell to the same customers year after year and our future business depends upon it. Having delivered good stock in good condition however, you will readily agree that it would be unfair to hold us responsible for misfortune or neglect that might befall the trees thereafter.

Determine at time of delivery whether or not the trees are satisfactory. Examine them as carefully as you would merchandise at the store. Satisfy yourself that the stock is in good condition.

WHERE TO PLANT.

For commercial orcharding it is well to select a north or northeast slope. These two slopes offer the best location of all. The family orchard however should be near the house without reference to slope. In other words do not put a family orchard on a remote corner of the farm simply to take advantage of a northeast slope. We have orchards on all slopes, as well as on upland and bottom land. All are doing well. **The success of an orchard depends not so much upon the location as the care it receives afterwards.**

We plant a windbreak on all sides of our orchards. The north windbreak tends to lessen the extreme rigor of the winter winds. The windbreak on the south and west lessens the aridity and power of the dry winds of summer. A lofty windbreak on the east prevents the rays of the sun from raising the temperature too quickly after a frosty night.

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND.

Since we are all very busy it is well to do as much team work as possible in preparing the ground for planting. After having thoroughly plowed the ground and done all that can be done in plowing, pulverizing, and harrowing, hand labor can be saved by cross marking and then running the lister to the utmost depth possible to attain. Then plant the trees at the intersection of the cross marking.



TREES MUST BE TRIMMED WHEN PLANTED.

The Proper Way. From left to right of photo. Whitney crab trimmed. Extra Select Ironclad apple not trimmed. The same trimmed. Select Grade apple trimmed. Extra Select cherry trimmed. The same not trimmed. Extra Select yearling cherry not trimmed. Peach, 6 to 7 feet, trimmed. Extra Select yearling cherry trimmed. Peach, 6 to 7 feet and 5 to 6 feet not trimmed. Three peaches trimmed. Extra Select plums, trimmed and untrimmed.

Plant all fruit trees from 4 to 6 inches deeper than they grew in the nursery row. Plant without the use of water until the earth has been filled in three inches over the roots and thoroughly tramped. Leave a basin surrounding the tree. If the soil is not sufficiently moist add two pails of water to each tree. After this water has soaked away then finish filling the hole leaving the surface loose. Never tramp the wet soil.

Cultivation gives the best mulch of all: If you can give frequent culture, you will have the best possible mulch. If circumstances are such that you cannot or likely will not do this then mulch with stable litter or any material that will prevent the loss of moisture.

TREATMENT OF TREES WHEN RECEIVED.

The bundles should be opened immediately and the roots soaked in water. Bury them in the ground temporarily so that the moist mellow earth will come in contact with all the roots and trunks and thoroughly protect them from the air. When planting take up only a few at a time.

If trees should be shriveled when received they can be brought out safely by burying them entirely in moist earth, root, body and branches, for two or three days.

It sometimes happens that the weather after planting is very unfavorable. The evaporation is very rapid. Trees that have just been planted cannot take up moisture from the ground no matter how much water you apply until they have made new root growth. Under such conditions the sap within the trees or plants may be rapidly exhausted before granulations have been made and a fresh supply of sap taken up.

Perhaps the tree does not leaf out or perhaps it comes out with small delicate leaves and then the hot, dry winds kill the tree. These trees can be saved. Box in the trunks with 6x6 fencing. Fill this upright box with moist soil. Wet this soil within the box three times a week. This will cause the trees to leaf out usually within ten days and to grow the season through. This method has been tested and is of the utmost importance. It is very much cheaper to put in a little extra work and save your trees than to lose a years time as well as the trees. Leave these boxes around the trees through the winter. In trying clamtes boxing in trees is of great value in guarding against the winter sun scald so destructive to trees in the west and northwest.

TRIMMING.

I wish we knew how to emphasize this point so it would ring in the ears of every intending planter. **Trees must be trimmed when planted.**

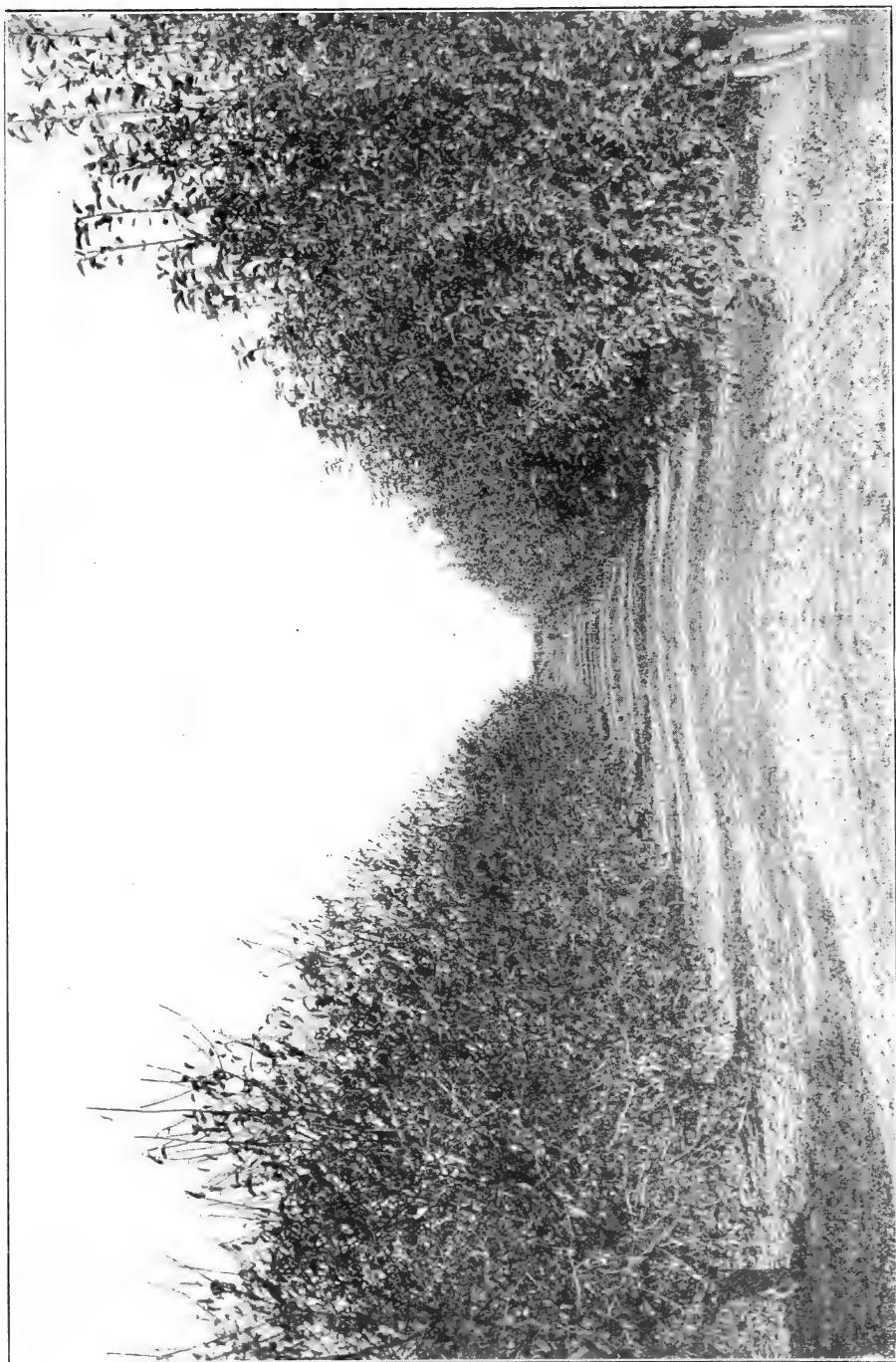
"I hate to cut the branches back;" exclaims the well meaning planter. "It spoils the looks of the trees!" So it does temporarily; but at the end of the season the trimmed trees will have made twice the growth of those untrimmed. Thousands of our customers take our word for this and do it on faith. Others have experimented for themselves,—with, of course, the same result.

It is of the utmost importance that each kind of tree is trimmed in accordance with its needs. With apple trees shorten back 3-4 of the growth of the side branches, leave a dominant center so that the next set of branches will be at least a foot above the present set of branches.

Cherry trees should be shortened as to the side branches to 3 or 4 strong buds. Peach trees should have the branches shortened to one bud at the base of the branch and the trunk of the peach tree no matter if 5 or 6 feet in height should be shortened to 30 inches or even 24.

Frequently in trying to supply all the branches to the tip with sap the root is unable to do justice by any of them. Under such conditions the tree is stunted and handicapped from the outset.

In refreshing contrast to this, trees properly trimmed at planting frequently grow a larger, more shapely top in one season than they had at first. In addition trimming very greatly increases the chances of getting a good start.



WONDERFULLY THRIFTY ORCHARD OF G. C. WHEELER, CHASE CO., NEB. 300 miles west of Omaha. Planted with Crete Nurseries trees April, 1900. Note the scientific method of leaving the ground lower around the trees than in the center of the row to catch the moisture. Earth banked about the trunks for winter protection but removed from the first two for photographic purposes.

These suggestions regarding trimming and lessening the loss of evaporation apply also to roses, shrubs and small fruits, and are peculiarly important in the case of shade trees.

TRUNK PROTECTION OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE.

To lessen the evaporation from the trunk and to lessen the heat of the sun and effect of the aridity of the wind we have for some years adopted the plan of protecting the trunks of trees with wooden veneers, corn stalks, cloth bands or anything which shall lessen the effect of the sun on the trunk.

It should be remembered that trees are grown closely in nursery row, that in the nursery they are protected by each other. When transplanted into the open ground the bark suffers as severely as ones arm would suffer if one should roll up his sleeves in mid-summer.

WATCH THE BUDS.

Have you ever observed that all the buds on a branch are not on the outside, nor on the inside toward the center, nor on either side;—but that they are distributed around the whole circumference of the twig?

This is of special interest to you. Why?

Because it enables you to control at will the future shape of the tree.

In our climate it is advantageous to grow trees with spreading heads rather than to grow close headed upright trees. In shortening the trunks it is wise to trim usually so that the last bud left on the branch will point outward, that is beyond the under side of the limb instead of inward if the last bud is on the inner side of the branch. A careful adherence to this thought will give you trees with open spreading heads, protecting the trunk from sun scald and giving air and light to the fruit instead of growing a dense compact head.

AFTER CULTURE.

In these two words lies the secret of success with trees and fruits. We find that almost everyone plants trees well but neglects them more or less afterwards.

Trees should be cultivated once a week during the months of May, June and July. In other words twelve cultivations to the season will be none too many. The object is to keep the crust broken and to conserve the moisture by a dust blanket.

From August on the trees should ripen the growth they have already made and get ready for winter. To check the growth at this time and to assist the trees in hardening their new made wood sow a cover crop of oats, cow peas or something similar, especially if the season has been unusually wet. **Those trees suffer most in a severe winter which have made a rank growth late in the season.**

Do not seed down the orchard at any time. We are still cultivating our thirty-two-year-old orchards from eight to twelve times each season.

Do not fail to guard the trees against rabbits while young. The rabbit has a sensitive nose and can be kept away by a combination of blood, soap and tobacco, smeared on the trunk. A bunch of cornstalks, or wooden veneers tied about the trunks serves the same purpose.

MULCHING.

Currants, gooseberries, raspberries and blackberries should be heavily mulched before winter sets in. Stable litter is usually the most convenient. Each winter we pile straw two feet deep in our black berry and red raspberry plantations. This gives winter protection and conserves the moisture in summer. Strawberries must be covered an inch or two and for this purpose old hay is best although stable litter may be used if free from weed seed.

Grapes must be trimmed back each fall and covered. This is imperative. Vines left

out will certainly dry out. The cost is slight. We cover our grapes with straw and dirt at a cost of about a cent per vine. The surety of the returns make this investment pay big dividends.

REPLACING.

When we contract to plant and care for commercial orchards and **have the planting and cultivation in our own hands**, we sometimes warrant trees to grow for a series of years.

When nursery stock passes out of our hands however and is left to yourself and Providence, we do not make a guarantee of any kind. We cannot guarantee that Providence will not send a dry season, a hail storm, or a hard winter; and we can not guarantee that you will give the trees and plants such unremitting care as will insure success.

If you meet with misfortune however we are willing to be more than liberal with you. Where statements are sent in within four months showing losses from any cause **other than neglect**, we replace at half price. We do this **not because we are responsible for misfortunes that may befall the trees after they have left our hands**, but simply to help you out.

We do not replace trees that have not been trimmed at planting time, nor trees lost through carelessness or neglect.

YOUR CONTRACT.

If your order was given on one of our regular order blanks please note that the contract you have signed reads in part as follows:

"If stock is not called for by purchaser at time notified to come, it may be delivered at his residence at his expense. Stock is at purchaser's risk after date of delivery. It is agreed that countermands shall not be given or accepted."

These provisions are the same as those adopted by all nurseries for their protection.

VALUABLE INFORMATION FREE.

We are interested in your success and will be glad to answer horticultural questions at any time. Our thirty-four years of experience gained in dealing with horticultural problems in all parts of Nebraska and the west is at your disposal.

We would also suggest that you subscribe for some paper dealing with horticultural subjects, such as the

Twentieth Century Farmer, Omaha.

Nebraska Farmer, Lincoln.

Western Fruit Grower, St. Joseph, Mo.

The Hospodar (Bohemian), Omaha.

Prairie Farmer, Chicago.

Farm, Filed and Fireside, Chicago.

Orange Judd Farmer, Chicago.

Tribune Farmer, New York City.

Trusting that all of our customers will meet with abundant success, I am

Very sincerely yours,

E. F. STEPHENS, Manager,
Crete, Nebraska.

NUMBER OF TREES AND PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES.

4 feet x 1 foot	10,890	15 feet x 15 feet	193
4 feet x 2 feet	5,445	16 feet x 16 feet	170
4 feet x 3 feet	3,630	18 feet x 18 feet	134
4 feet x 4 feet	2,722	20 feet x 20 feet	108
8 feet x 8 feet	680	25 feet x 25 feet	69
14 feet x 14 feet	220	30 feet x 30 feet	48

Special Offer!

A large percentage of our customers send cash with their orders. This simplifies our bookkeeping to such an extent that we are willing to show our appreciation of the labor saved.

Small Fruits Free.

Customers sending cash with orders amounting to \$5, \$10, \$15 or over, accompanied by the coupons below, may select Small Fruits, Roses or Ornamental Shrubs to the value of 50c, \$1 or \$1.50.

TO YOUR ADVANTAGE AND OURS.

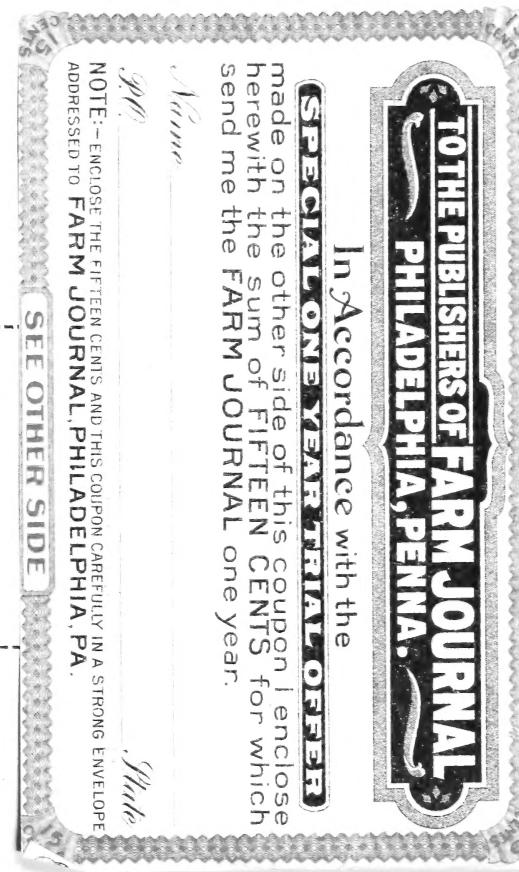
THIS COUPON IS GOOD FOR **50 cents.**

In Small Fruits, Roses or Ornamental Shrubs, when accompanied by cash to the amount of \$5 or over.

THIS COUPON IS GOOD FOR **\$1.00**

In Small Fruits, Roses or Ornamental Shrubs, when accompanied by cash to the amount of \$10 or over.

With cash orders of \$15 or over, both coupons may be used, amounting to \$1.50.



Buy it in the United States.

The single subscription price of the **FARM JOURNAL** IS 75 CENTS for 5 YEARS, but we have made arrangements by which our customers and friends, may obtain the paper on trial one year at the 5 YEAR RATE, by mailing this coupon with 15 CENTS direct to

Y. F. COOK & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

You will be delighted with the paper, and will thank us for introducing you to it. The **FARM JOURNAL** is a gem. It is twenty-six years old. It is practical. It is for the farmer, stockman, trucker, fruit grower, dairyman, poultryman, the women folks and the boys and girls. Boiled down—much in little: cream, not skim milk; full of gumption; full of sunshine; a staunch advocate of the rights and interests of country people. It is genuine, honest, clean, progressive; knows what to leave out and what to put in. It has already over 2,500,000 readers, living from Maine to California and Canada to Texas. It is the best known farm paper in the country. You ought to take it.

THE CRETÉ NURSERIES,
Crete, Nebraska.

E. F. STEPHENS, Mgr.

SEE OTHER SIDE

PACKING

The prices annexed include packing and delivering to express or freight office free of charge. All stock will be carefully packed in boxes or bales, save large lots packed in bulk. We guarantee all stock to reach customers in good order.

ORDERS

should be sent in early, and written with care on separate sheet from the letter, *giving full and explicit directions as to the route and manner in which to be shipped.* Claims for errors, if any, should be made within five days of receipt of goods. Order now.

REMITTANCE

should be made by Draft, Postal Money Order, Postal Note, or express.

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS

While we exercise the greatest care and diligence to have our stock true to label, it is mutually agreed between ourselves and the purchaser that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally charged for the stock that proves untrue.

 **Correspond for special rates on large orders or for clubs and for agencies.**

Our customers should read some agricultural paper, which will weekly give them some suggestions and much useful information. We heartily recommend

THE 20th CENTURY FARMER, Omaha, Nebraska.

THE NEBRASKA FARMER, Omaha, Nebraska.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Topeka, Kansas.

THE HOSPODAR BOHEMIAN PAPER, Omaha, Nebraska.

THE WESTERN FRUIT GROWER, St. Joseph, Missouri.

THE FARM, FIELD and FIRESIDE, Chicago, Illinois.

THE ORANGE JUDD FARMER, Chicago, Illinois.

THE PRAIRIE FARMER, Chicago, Illinois.

CAMPBELL'S SOIL CULTURE, Lincoln, Nebraska.

CORRESPOND EARLY

before the rush of delivery, remembering that it is difficult to answer correspondence as fully as might be desired while packing thousands of orders in the few short weeks of the spring. We invite anyone who may receive this Catalogue to feel perfectly free at all times to write us for information upon such horticultural subjects as they may be interested in. We may not be able to answer all questions to your entire satisfaction, but you are freely welcome to such knowledge as we possess.

Address all correspondence to

E. F. STEPHENS, Mgr., Crete, Neb.

ENTOMOLOGIST'S CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION

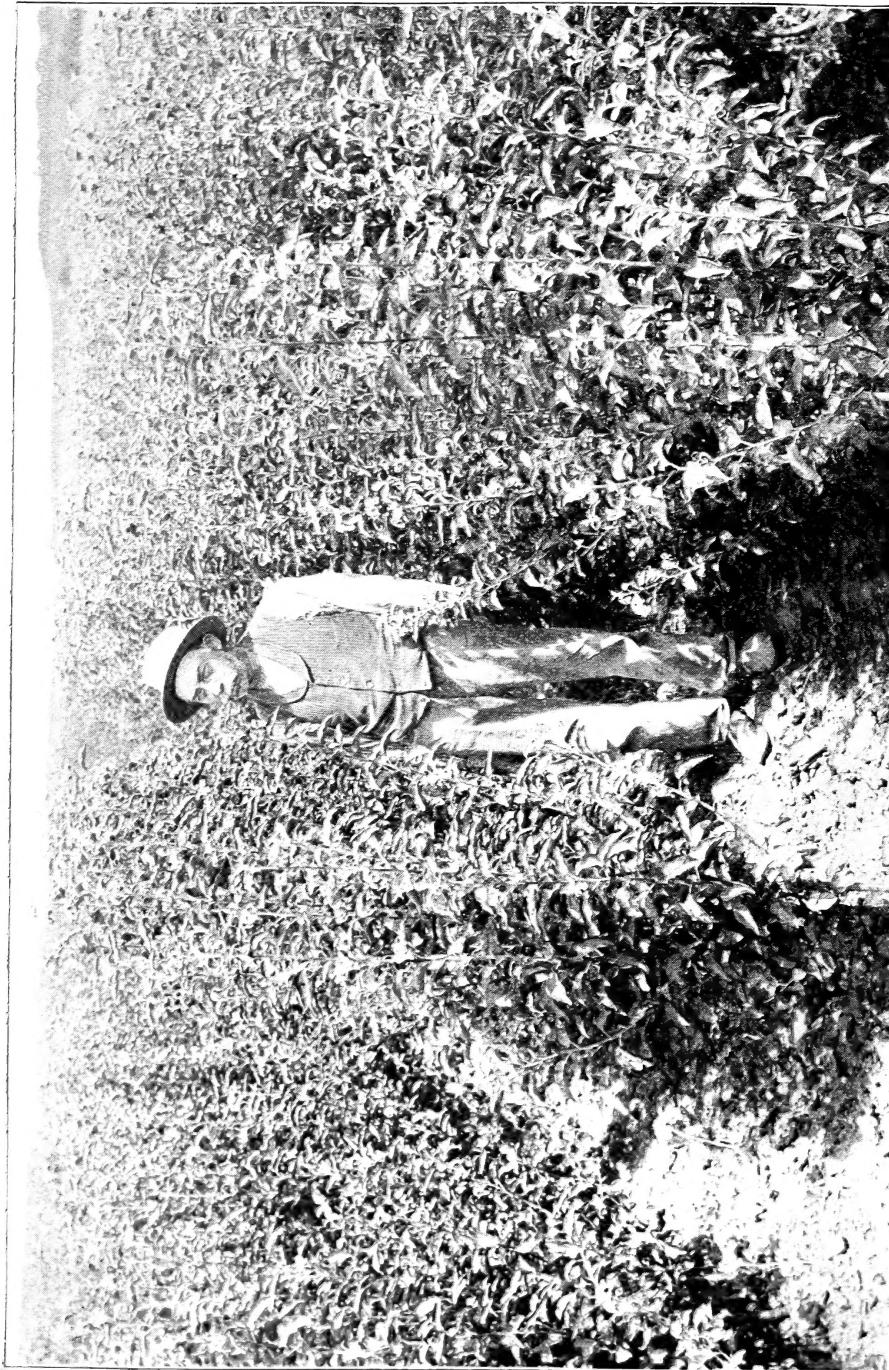
This is to certify that on September 12th, 1903, I examined personally the stock and premises of the Crete Nurseries, E. F. Stephens, Manager, Crete, Nebraska, and found no San Jose scale nor indication that it has ever been present in the Nurseries or their vicinity, and that the stock is apparently in a healthy condition and free from all other dangerous insect pests.

This certificate is good for one year from date.

Lawrence Bruner, State Entomologist.

POSTS

Twenty-five years ago we planted a great quantity of Locust and Osage on our fruit and timber farm for the purpose of raising timber. For the past two years we have been cutting these for posts. We have three carloads of Locust and Osage posts on hand to dispose of at right prices. They are far superior to white cedar posts usually sold. Correspond with us regarding them. Neighbors should club together and take a carload.



THRIFTY, TWO-YEAR APPLE TREES.—Crete Nurseries.